



US009170255B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Teich et al.(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,170,255 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** ***Oct. 27, 2015**(54) **CELL ANALYSIS APPARATUS AND METHOD**(71) Applicant: **Seahorse Bioscience**, Billerica, MA
(US)(72) Inventors: **Jay S. Teich**, Berlin, MA (US); **Andy C. Neilson**, Sunapee, NH (US); **Stephen G. Young**, Chicopee, MA (US); **Jim Orrell**, Bothell, WA (US)(73) Assignee: **Seahorse Bioscience**, Billerica, MA
(US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/150,423**(22) Filed: **Jan. 8, 2014**(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2014/0186876 A1 Jul. 3, 2014

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 11/486,440, filed on Jul. 13, 2006, now Pat. No. 8,658,349.

(51) **Int. Cl.****C12M 1/34** (2006.01)
G01N 33/50 (2006.01)
B01L 3/00 (2006.01)
G01N 21/03 (2006.01)
G01N 21/25 (2006.01)
G01N 21/64 (2006.01)
G01N 21/77 (2006.01)
C12M 1/32 (2006.01)
G01N 35/00 (2006.01)(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC **G01N 33/5038** (2013.01); **B01L 3/5025** (2013.01); **B01L 3/50853** (2013.01); **C12M 23/12** (2013.01); **C12M 41/46** (2013.01); **G01N 21/03** (2013.01); **G01N 21/253** (2013.01); **G01N 21/6428** (2013.01); **G01N 21/6452** (2013.01); **G01N 21/7703** (2013.01); **B01L 2300/046** (2013.01); **B01L 2300/047** (2013.01); **B01L 2300/0654** (2013.01); **B01L 2300/0829** (2013.01); **B01L 2400/0487** (2013.01); **G01N 2021/0325** (2013.01); **G01N 2021/6434** (2013.01); **G01N 2021/6484** (2013.01); **G01N 2035/0091** (2013.01); **G01N 2035/0094** (2013.01)(58) **Field of Classification Search**CPC B01L 2300/06
USPC 435/287.1
See application file for complete search history.(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,016,617 A 4/1977 Cardus et al.
4,065,357 A 12/1977 Groves
4,217,868 A 8/1980 Grather et al.
D258,145 S 2/1981 Potts
4,256,832 A 3/1981 Findl et al.
D260,428 S 8/1981 Fekete
D268,130 S 3/1983 Easton
4,405,375 A 9/1983 Gibson et al.
4,461,328 A 7/1984 Kenney
4,498,510 A 2/1985 Minshew, Jr. et al.
D280,131 S 8/1985 Takasugi
D280,663 S 9/1985 Albon et al.
4,599,315 A 7/1986 Terasaki et al.
D285,118 S 8/1986 Huang
4,711,851 A 12/1987 McNamara et al.
D300,245 S 3/1989 Navarro et al.
D301,167 S 5/1989 Raybould et al.
4,879,097 A 11/1989 Whitehead et al.
D324,426 S 3/1992 Fan et al.
5,104,804 A 4/1992 Humphries et al.
5,120,421 A 6/1992 Glass et al.
D328,135 S 7/1992 Fan et al.
D332,145 S 12/1992 Wada et al.
5,200,051 A 4/1993 Cozzette et al.
D335,348 S 5/1993 Frenkel et al.
D339,869 S 9/1993 Schea, III et al.
5,250,419 A 10/1993 Bernard et al.
5,264,103 A 11/1993 Yoshioka et al.
5,278,048 A 1/1994 Parce et al.

(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

DE 40 16 617 11/1991
DE 42 17 868 12/1993

(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Haber et al. American Laboratory, 2004, pp. 32, 34 and 36.*

(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Bin Shen

(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Goodwin Procter LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Devices and methods that measure one or more properties of a living cell culture that is contained in liquid media within a vessel, and typically analyzes plural cell cultures contained in plural vessels such as the wells of a multiwell microplate substantially in parallel. The devices incorporate a sensor that remains in equilibrium with, e.g., remains submerged within, the liquid cell media during the performance of a measurement and during addition of one or more cell affecting fluids such as solutions of potential drug compounds.

15 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets

(56)

References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,286,364	A	2/1994	Yacynych et al.	D628,306	S	11/2010	Blanc et al.
5,309,085	A	5/1994	Sohn	7,851,201	B2	12/2010	Teich et al.
5,345,213	A	9/1994	Semancik et al.	D631,557	S	1/2011	Tajima et al.
D351,661	S	10/1994	Fischer	D632,402	S	2/2011	Sattler et al.
D359,125	S	6/1995	Livingston	D651,802	S	1/2012	Riedesel et al.
5,459,300	A	10/1995	Kasman	D657,473	S	4/2012	Miyashita et al.
5,466,348	A	11/1995	Holm-Kennedy	8,202,702	B2	6/2012	Neilson et al.
5,468,605	A	11/1995	Harris et al.	D669,594	S	10/2012	Cao et al.
5,495,850	A	3/1996	Zuckerman	D672,053	S	12/2012	Chen et al.
5,496,697	A	3/1996	Parce et al.	D673,293	S	12/2012	Demas et al.
5,512,492	A	4/1996	Herron et al.	D674,112	S	1/2013	Demas et al.
5,536,662	A	7/1996	Humphries et al.	D686,311	S	7/2013	Mori
5,567,598	A	10/1996	Stitt et al.	D686,749	S	7/2013	Trump
5,622,872	A	4/1997	Ribi	D694,904	S	12/2013	Banes et al.
5,728,541	A	3/1998	Kornblith	D694,906	S	12/2013	Priebe et al.
5,766,875	A	6/1998	Hafeman et al.	D694,908	S	12/2013	Okihara
5,774,214	A	6/1998	Prettyjohns	D696,419	S	12/2013	Fusellier et al.
5,792,426	A	8/1998	Portmann et al.	8,658,349	B2	2/2014	Teich et al.
5,830,138	A	11/1998	Wilson	D701,972	S	4/2014	Ohmae
D404,497	S	1/1999	Lahm et al.	8,697,431	B2	4/2014	Teich et al.
D404,831	S	1/1999	Yamazaki et al.	D707,847	S	6/2014	Motadel et al.
5,959,297	A	9/1999	Weinberg et al.	D714,957	S	10/2014	Smith
5,998,517	A	12/1999	Gentle, Jr. et al.	D717,470	S	11/2014	Demas et al.
6,030,917	A	2/2000	Weinberg et al.	D720,468	S	12/2014	Calderwood et al.
D421,498	S	3/2000	Livingston	2001/0039045	A1	11/2001	Chan et al.
D423,679	S	4/2000	Jenkins et al.	2001/0051353	A1	12/2001	Kornblith
6,078,698	A	6/2000	Lorton et al.	2002/0098592	A1	7/2002	Neilson et al.
6,080,574	A	6/2000	Berndt	2002/0098593	A1	7/2002	Neilson et al.
D428,657	S	7/2000	Ward	2002/0132360	A1	9/2002	Neilson et al.
6,083,761	A	7/2000	Kedar et al.	2002/0146345	A1	10/2002	Neilson et al.
6,146,967	A	11/2000	Thakur et al.	2002/0146836	A1	10/2002	Neilson et al.
D438,631	S	3/2001	Miller	2002/0168679	A1	11/2002	Naus et al.
D438,632	S	3/2001	Miller	2002/0182720	A1	12/2002	Gevaert et al.
D438,633	S	3/2001	Miller	2002/0192638	A1	12/2002	Kornblith
6,280,586	B1	8/2001	Wolf et al.	2003/0059807	A1	3/2003	Roach et al.
6,306,658	B1	10/2001	Turner et al.	2003/0162285	A1	8/2003	Tajima
6,376,233	B1	4/2002	Wolf et al.	2004/0023375	A1	2/2004	Kornblith et al.
6,380,605	B1	4/2002	Verhaegen	2004/0072722	A1	4/2004	Kornblith et al.
6,395,506	B1	5/2002	Pitner et al.	2004/0077075	A1	4/2004	Jensen et al.
6,395,555	B1	5/2002	Wilson et al.	2004/0086888	A1	5/2004	Kornblith et al.
6,416,967	B2	7/2002	Kornblith	2004/0107986	A1	6/2004	Neilson et al.
D461,554	S	8/2002	Lafond et al.	2004/0110301	A1	6/2004	Neilson et al.
6,468,736	B2	10/2002	Brooker	2004/0121454	A1	6/2004	Jury et al.
D466,219	S	11/2002	Wynschenk et al.	2004/0197905	A1	10/2004	Hafeman
6,486,947	B2	11/2002	Modlin et al.	2005/0054028	A1	3/2005	Teich et al.
D467,080	S	12/2002	Zimmerman	2007/0037285	A1	2/2007	Ehret et al.
6,627,158	B1	9/2003	Peltier	2007/0087401	A1	4/2007	Neilson et al.
6,653,124	B1	11/2003	Freeman	2008/0014571	A1	1/2008	Teich et al.
6,673,532	B2	1/2004	Rao	2010/0227385	A1	9/2010	Teich et al.
D486,580	S	2/2004	Abdel-Model				
D492,419	S	6/2004	Farina				
6,766,817	B2	7/2004	da Silva				
6,821,787	B2	11/2004	Neilson et al.				
6,835,574	B2	12/2004	Neilson et al.				
6,880,158	B1	4/2005	Basso et al.				
6,881,584	B1	4/2005	Lenhard et al.				
6,887,680	B2	5/2005	Kornblith				
6,900,027	B1	5/2005	Kornblith				
6,918,404	B2	7/2005	Dias da Silva				
6,933,129	B1	8/2005	Kornblith				
7,066,586	B2	6/2006	da Silva				
D529,184	S	9/2006	Bargh et al.				
7,276,351	B2	10/2007	Teich et al.				
D565,742	S	4/2008	Parunak et al.				
D566,291	S	4/2008	Parunak et al.				
7,638,321	B2	12/2009	Teich et al.				
D613,418	S	4/2010	Ryan et al.				
7,704,475	B2	4/2010	Bull et al.				
D617,468	S	6/2010	Marquardt et al.				
D618,821	S	6/2010	Larsen				
7,726,351	B2	6/2010	Puissant et al.				
D619,257	S	7/2010	Meschenmoser et al.				
D624,661	S	9/2010	Himmelsbach et al.				
7,795,012	B2	9/2010	Lehmann et al.				
D628,305	S	11/2010	Gorrec et al.				

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

DE	44 05 375	8/1995
DE	101 36 005	11/2002
DE	103 29 983	3/2005
EP	0128438 A2	12/1984
EP	0 363 262	4/1990
EP	0402917 A2	12/1990
EP	0545284 A1	6/1993
EP	0 722 136	7/1996
EP	1416041 A4	8/2004
FR	2 792 333	10/2000
WO	WO-8809808 A2	12/1988
WO	WO-9308464 A1	4/1993
WO	WO-9322678 A2	11/1993
WO	WO-94/03583 A1	2/1994
WO	WO-9429708 A1	12/1994
WO	WO-95/22406	8/1995
WO	WO-98/15645	4/1998
WO	WO-99/55827	11/1999
WO	WO-99/60630	11/1999
WO	WO-00/32308	6/2000
WO	WO-00/36410	6/2000
WO	WO-0071669 A1	11/2000
WO	WO-01/85901	11/2001
WO	WO-02/00336 A2	1/2002
WO	WO-02/02736	1/2002
WO	WO-02/008385	1/2002
WO	WO-02/011881	2/2002

(56)

References Cited

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

WO	WO-02/061858	8/2002
WO	WO-02/072423	9/2002
WO	WO-02/083852	10/2002
WO	WO-02/099386	12/2002
WO	WO-03/000557	1/2003
WO	WO-03/004596	1/2003
WO	WO-03/059518 A1	7/2003
WO	WO-2004/065618	8/2004
WO	WO-2004/094060	11/2004

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"Footprint Dimensions", Society for Biomolecular Sciences SBS, ANSI American National Standards Institute, ANSI/SBS Jan. 2004, Jan. 25, 2006.

"How to Adjust pH Levels," Office Action mailed Sep. 28, 2010 in U.S. Appl. No. 11/486,440.

"The Nature of ATP," ATP and Biological Energy, (as printed from Internet on Oct. 4, 2005, <http://www.emc.maricopa.edu/faculty/farabee/BIOBK/BioBookATP.html>), 7 pages.

"Well Positions", Society for Laboratory Automation and Screening SLAS, ANSI American National Standards Institute, ANSI/SLAS Apr. 2004 (formerly recognized as ANSI/SBS Apr. 2004), Oct. 13, 2011.

Ainscow et al., "Top-down control analysis of ATP turnover, glycolysis and oxidative phosphorylation in rat hepatocytes," *Eur. J. Biochem.*, 263(3):671-85 (Aug. 1999).

Amano et al., "Measuring respiration of cultured cell with oxygen electrode as a metabolic indicator for drug screening," *Human Cell* 12(1):3-10 (1999).

Andrescu et al., "Autonomous Multielectrode System for Monitoring the Interactions of Isoflavonoids with Lung Cancer Cells," 76 *Anal. Chem.* 8, pp. 2321-2330 (2004).

Andrescu, S. et al., "Advanced electrochemical sensors for cell cancer monitoring," *Methods*, vol. 37, pp. 84-93 (2005).

Beebe, D.J. et al., "Functional hydrogel structures for autonomous flow control inside microfluidic channels," *Nature* 404, pp. 588-590 (2000).

Beebe, D.J. et al., "Physics and applications of microfluidics in biology," *Ann. Rev. Biomed. Eng.*, 4, pp. 261-286 (2002).

Bousse, L. et al., "Electrokinetically Controlled Microfluidic Analysis Systems," *Ann. Rev. Biophys. Biomol. Struct.* 29, pp. 155-181 (2000).

Brecht et al., "Optical probes and transducers," *Biosensors and Bioelectronics* 10, pp. 923-936 (1995).

Burd et al., "Tumor oxygenation and acidification are increased in melanoma xenografts after exposure to hyperglycemia and meta-iodo-benzylguanidine," *Radiation Research* 159:328-335 (2003).

Buttgereit et al., "A hierarchy of ATP-consuming processes in mammalian cells," *Biochem. J.*, Nov. 15, 1995;312 (Pt 1):163-7.

Clark, L.C. et al., "Electrode Systems for Continuous Monitoring in Cardiovascular Surgery," *NY Acad. Sci.* 1962; 102:29-45.

Criddle et al., "Simultaneous Measurement of Metabolic Heat Rate, CO₂ Production, and O₂ Consumption by Microcalorimetry," *Analytical Biochem.*, 194:413-417 (1991).

Cunningham et al., "Colorimetric resonant reflection as a direct biochemical assay technique," 81 *Sensors and Actuators B*, pp. 316-328, (Jan. 5, 2002).

De Beer, Dirk, "Micro-Electrodes," *Immobilized Cells*, Chapter 10 2001, 85-100. (OA mailed Feb. 2, 2012).

Deshpande et al., "Microplates with integrated oxygen sensing for medium optimization in animal cell culture," *Cytotechnology* 46:1-8 (2004).

Ekelund et al., "Microphysiometry: new technology for evaluation of anticancer drug activity in human tumor cells in vitro," *Anti-Cancer Drugs* 9:531-538 (1998).

Examination Report mailed Aug. 31, 2012 for European Patent Application No. 04788615.5 filed Sep. 8, 2004, 4 pages.

Extended European Search Report mailed Sep. 4, 2012 for European Application Publication No. [J2322913A2 published May 18, 2011 7 pages.

Ferguson et al., "Simultaneous monitoring of pH, CO₂, and O₂ using an optical imaging fiber," *Analytica Chimica Acta*, 340:123-131 (1997).

Flora K. et al., "Comparison of Formats for the Development of Fiber-Optic Biosensors Utilizing Sol-Gel Derived Materials Entrapping Fluorescently-Labeled Proteins," *Analyst* 124, pp. 1455-1462 (1999).

Gatti et al., "Oxygen microoptodes: a new tool for oxygen measurements in aquatic animal ecology," *Marine Biology*, 2002, 140:1075-1085.

Ge, X. et al., "High Stability non-invasive autoclavable naked optical CO₂ sensor," *Biosensor and Bioelectronics* 18, pp. 857-865 (2003).

Gesinski R.M. et al., "Measurement of oxygen consumption of rat bone marrow cells by a polarographic method," *J Appl Physiol.*, 24(6):751-754 (1968).

Gump et al., "TAT transduction: the molecular mechanism and therapeutic prospects," *Trends Mol. Med.*, 13(10):443-48 (2007).

Guppy, J. *Cell Phys.* 170:1-7 (1997).

Handbook of Fluorescent Probes and Research Products published by Molecular Probes, Inc., Eugene, Oregon, USA, <http://www.probes.com/handbook/> (accessed Mar. 12, 2004), Table of Contents, 2 pages.

Hasselbrink E.F., Jr. et al., "High-pressure microfluidic control in lab-on-a-chip devices using mobile polymer monoliths," *Anal. Chem.* 74, pp. 4913-4918 (2002).

Hua S.Z. et al., "Microfluidic actuation using electrochemically generated bubbles," *Anal. Chem.* 74, pp. 6392-6396 (2002).

Huber et al., "Direct optical immunosensing (sensitivity and selectivity)," *Sensors and Actuators B*, 6, pp. 122-126 (1992).

International Preliminary Report on Patentability for PCT/US2004/029163, Dec. 15, 2005, 15 pages.

International Preliminary Report on Patentability for PCT/US2007/013998, Jan. 22, 2009, 12 pages.

International Search Report and Written Opinion for PCT/US2004/029163, Mar. 2, 2005, 12 pages.

International Search Report and Written Opinion for PCT/US2007/013998, Apr. 8, 2008, 19 pages.

International Search Report for International Application No. PCT/US03/38294, Apr. 2004.

Invitation to Pay Additional Fees & Partial International Search for International Application No. PCT/US2007/013998, mailed Feb. 1, 2008.

Jekabsons et al., "Bioenergetic analysis of cerebellar granule neurons undergoing apoptosis by potassium/serum deprivation," *Cell Death Differ.* 13(9):1595-610 (Sep. 2006) (Epub Jan. 20, 2006).

Jin et al., "A biosensor concept based on imaging ellipsometry for visualization of biomolecular interactions," *Analytical Biochemistry*, 232, p. 69-72, 1995.

Jordan et al., "Surface Plasmon Resonance Imaging Measurements of Electrostatic Biopolymer Adsorption onto Chemically Modified Gold Surfaces," *Anal. Chem.*, 69:1449-1456 (1997).

Karasinski, J. et al., "Detection and identification of bacteria using antibiotic susceptibility and a multi-array electrochemical sensor with pattern recognition," *Biosensors and Bioelectronics*, vol. 22, pp. 2643-2649 (2007).

Lehmann, M. et al., "Simultaneous measurement of cellular respiration and acidification with a single CMOS ISFET," *Biosensors & Bioelectronics*, 16:195-203 (2001).

Linder, V., Sia, S., and Whitesides, G. "Reagent-Loaded Cartridges for Valveless and Automated Fluid Delivery in Microfluidic Devices," *American Chemical Society* 2005; 77(1):64-71. (OA mailed Jun. 21, 2011).

Lou et al., "Mitochondrial uncouplers with an extraordinary dynamic range," *Biochem J.*, 407(1):129-40 (Oct. 2007).

Lähdesmäki I. et al., "Detection of Oxygen Consumption of Cultured Adherent Cells by Bead Injection Spectroscopy," *Anal. Chem.*, 71:5248-5252 (1999).

Maharbiz et al., "Silicon microbial bioreactor arrays," Poster 83, 1st Annual International IEEE-EMBS Special Topic Conference on Microtechnologies in Medicine & Biology, Oct. 12-14, Lyon, France.

(56)

References Cited**OTHER PUBLICATIONS**

- McConnell, H.M. et al., "The Cytosensor Microphysiometer: Biological Applications of Silicon Technology," *Science* 257:1906 (1992).
- Metzgar, R. et al., "Towards in-vitro prediction of an in-vitro cytostatic response of human tumor cells with a fast chemosensitivity assay," *Toxicology* 166, pp. 97-108 (2001).
- Morhard et al., "Immobilization of antibodies in micropatterns for cell detection by optical diffraction," *Sensors and Actuators B*, 70, p. 232-242, 2000.
- Motterlini et al., "Depression of Endothelial and Smooth Muscle Cell Oxygen Consumption by Endotoxin," *American Journ. of Physio.* vol. 275, No. 168 p. 776-782, Sep. 1998.
- O'Riordan T.C. et al., "A cell viability assay based on monitoring respiration by optical oxygen sensor," *Anal. Biochem.* 278(2):221-227 (2000).
- Office Action in Chinese Patent Application No. 200480029825, mailed Jul. 18, 2008.
- Office Action in Chinese Patent Application No. 200480029825, mailed Nov. 28, 2008 (translation).
- Office Action in Chinese Patent Application No. 200780031522.6, dated Feb. 1, 2011.
- Office Action in Chinese Patent Application No. 200780031522.6, dated Jul. 15, 2010 (translation).
- Office Action in Chinese Patent Application No. 200780031522.6, dated Jul. 29, 2011 (translation).
- Office Action in Indian Patent Application No. 1170/DELNP/2006, mailed Oct. 6, 2008 (translation).
- Official Action in European Patent Application No. 04788615.5-1234, dated Mar. 12, 2008, 4 pages.
- Official Action in European Patent Application No. 04788615.5-1234, dated Sep. 8, 2010, 6 pages.
- Owicki, J.C. et al., "The Light-Addressable Potentiometric Sensor: Principles and Biological Applications," *Ann. Rev. Biophys. Biomol. Struct.* 23:87-113 (1994).
- Paitan et al., "Monitoring Aromatics Hydrocarbons by Whole Cell Electrochemical Biosensors," *Analytical Biochemistry*, 335:175-183 (2004).
- Panten U. et al., "O₂ consumption by isolated pancreatic islets, as measured in a Microincubation system with a Clark-type electrode," *Endocrinology*, 111:1595-1600 (1982).
- Parce W. et al., "Detection of Cell-Affecting Agents with a Silicon Biosensor," *Science*, 246(4927):243-247 (1989).
- Pattison R. et al., "Measurement and Control of Dissolved Carbon Dioxide in Mammalian Cell Culture Processes Using an in Situ Fiber Optic Chemical Sensor," *Biotechnology Prog.*, 16:769-774 (2000).
- Pouli, A.E. et al., "A phogrin-aquorin chimera to image Ca²⁺ in the vicinity of secretory granules," *Biochem. J.* 330, pp. 1399-1404 (1998).
- Prokop et al., "NanoLiterBioReactor: long-term mammalian cell culture at nanofabricated scale," *Biomedical Microdevices* 6(4):325-339 (2004).
- Robiolio et al., "Oxygen diffusion and mitochondrial respiration in neuroblastoma cells," *Am. J. Physiol.* 256 (6 Pt 1):C1207-1213 (Jun. 1989).
- Rumsey et al., "Cellular Energetics and the Oxygen Dependence of Respiration in Cardiac Myocytes Isolated from Adult Rat," *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, 265(5):15392-15399 (1990).
- Scott et al., "Energy transduction in intact synaptosomes. Influence of plasma-membrane depolarization on the respiration and membrane potential of internal mitochondria determined in situ," *Biochem. J.* 186(1):21-33 (Jan. 1980).
- Seaver et al., "Hydrogen Peroxide Fluxes and Compartmentalization inside Growing *Escherichia coli*," *J. Bacteriol.*, 183:7182-7189 (2001).
- Shenoy M.A. et al., "Inhibition of cultured human tumor cell oxygen utilization by chlorpromazine," *Adv Exp Med Biol.*, 159:359-68 (1983).
- Terada, "Uncouplers of oxidative phosphorylation," *Environ. Health Perspect.*, 87:213-18 (1990).
- Thorsen, T. et al., *Microfluidic Large-Scale Integration Science* 298, pp. 580-586 (2002).
- Tolosa, L. et al., "Noninvasive measurement of dissolved oxygen in shake flasks," *Biotechnol Bioeng.* 80(5):594-97 (Dec. 5, 2002).
- Unger, M.A. et al., "Monolithic Microfabricated Valves and Pumps by Multilayer Soft Lithography," *Science* 288, pp. 113-116 (2000).
- Van der Gun et al., "Serum insensitive, intranuclear protein delivery by the multipurpose cationic lipid SAINT-2," *J. Control Release*, 123:228-238 (2007).
- Vanderkooi et al., "An Optical Method for Measurement of Dioxygen Concentration Based upon Quenching of Phosphorescence," *J. Biol. Chem.*, 262 (12):5476-5482 (Apr. 1987).
- Wada, H.G. et al., "GM-CSF Triggers a Rapid Glucose Dependent Extracellular Mediated Activation of Acid Production," *J. Cell Physiol.*, 154:129-138 (1993).
- Wiley, C. et al., "Continuous measurement of glucose utilization in heart myoblasts," *Analytical Biochemistry* 304, pp. 139-146 (2002).
- Wilson et al., "The Oxygen Dependence of Mitochondrial Oxidative Phosphorylation Measured by a New Optical Method for Measuring Oxygen Concentration," *J. Biol. Chem.*, 263:2712-2718 (1988).
- Wodnicka M. et al., "Novel fluorescent technology platform for high throughput cytotoxicity and proliferation assays," *Journal of Biomolecular Screening*, 5:141-152 (2000).
- Wolfbeis O.S., "Fiber-Optic Chemical Sensors and Biosensors," *Annals of Chem.*, 74:2663-2678 (2002).
- Yang et al., "Reversible and repeatable linear local cell force response under large stretches," *Experimental Cell Research*, Apr. 2005, 305:42-50.
- International Search Report and Written Opinion for PCT/US2013/069839, Jun. 3, 2014, 9 pages.
- Isao Karube, "Microbial Sensor," *Journal of Biotechnology*, 15, (1990), pp. 255-266.
- Klaus Riedel et al., "Microbial Sensors: Fundamentals and Application for Process Control," *J. Chem. Tech. Biotechnol.* 44, (1989), pp. 85-106.
- Kraus et al., "Biosensing with Cellular Systems," *Bioscope*, 1, pp. 24-33, 1993.
- Y.I. Korpan et al., "A Cell Biosensor Specific for Formaldehyde Based on pH-Sensitive Transistors Coupled to Methylophilic Yeast Cells with Genetically Adjusted Metabolism," *Analytical Biochemistry*, 215, (1993), pp. 216-222.
- Yicong et al., "Drug evaluations using a novel microphysiometer based on cell-based biosensors," *Sensors & Actuators B* 80:215-221 (2001).
- International Preliminary Report on Patentability in PCT/US2013/069839 dated May 28, 2015, 8 pages.

* cited by examiner

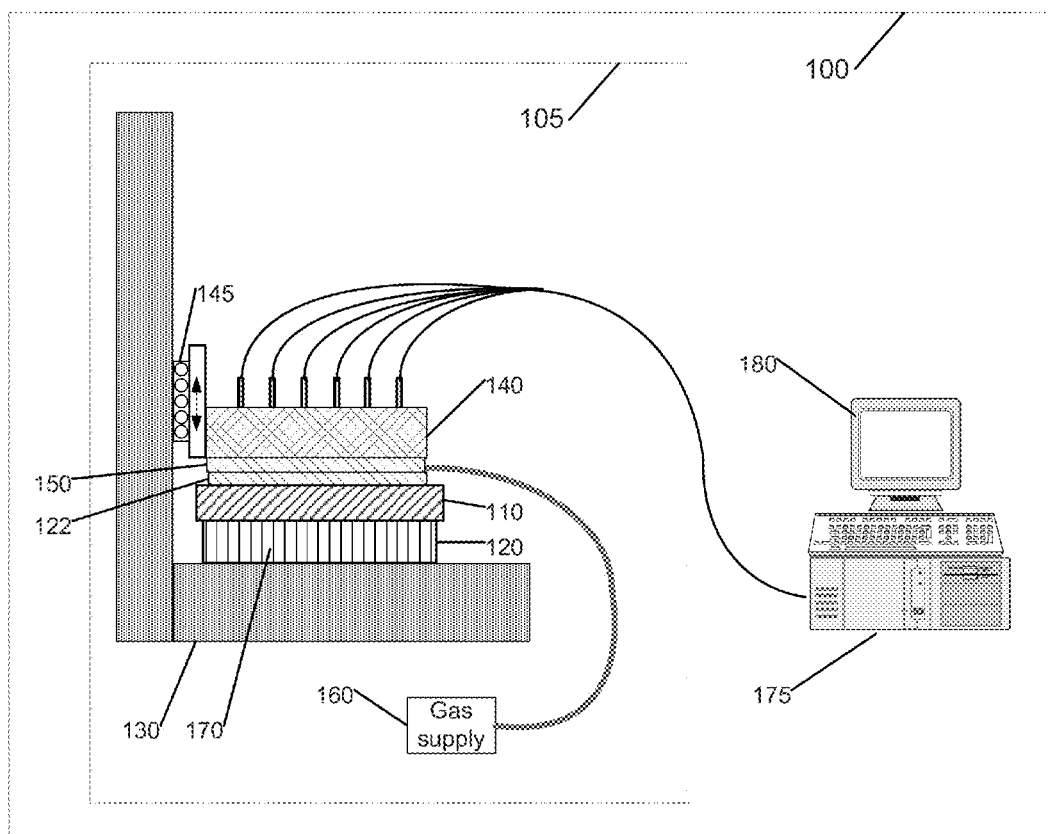


Fig. 1

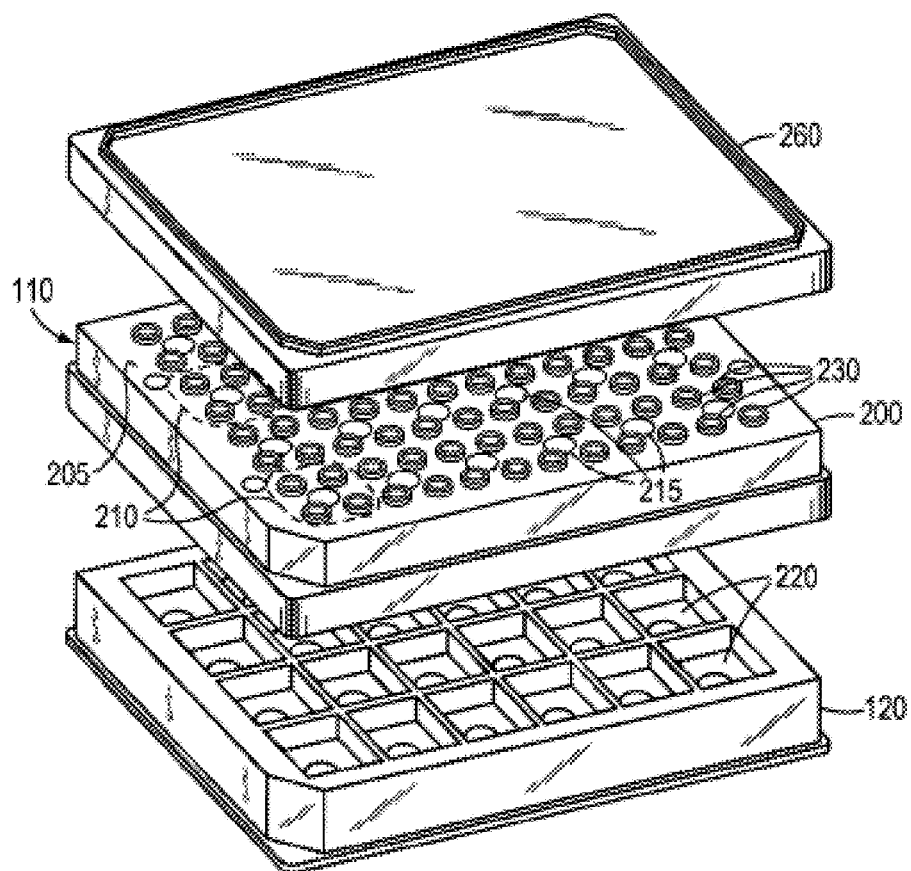


FIG. 2a

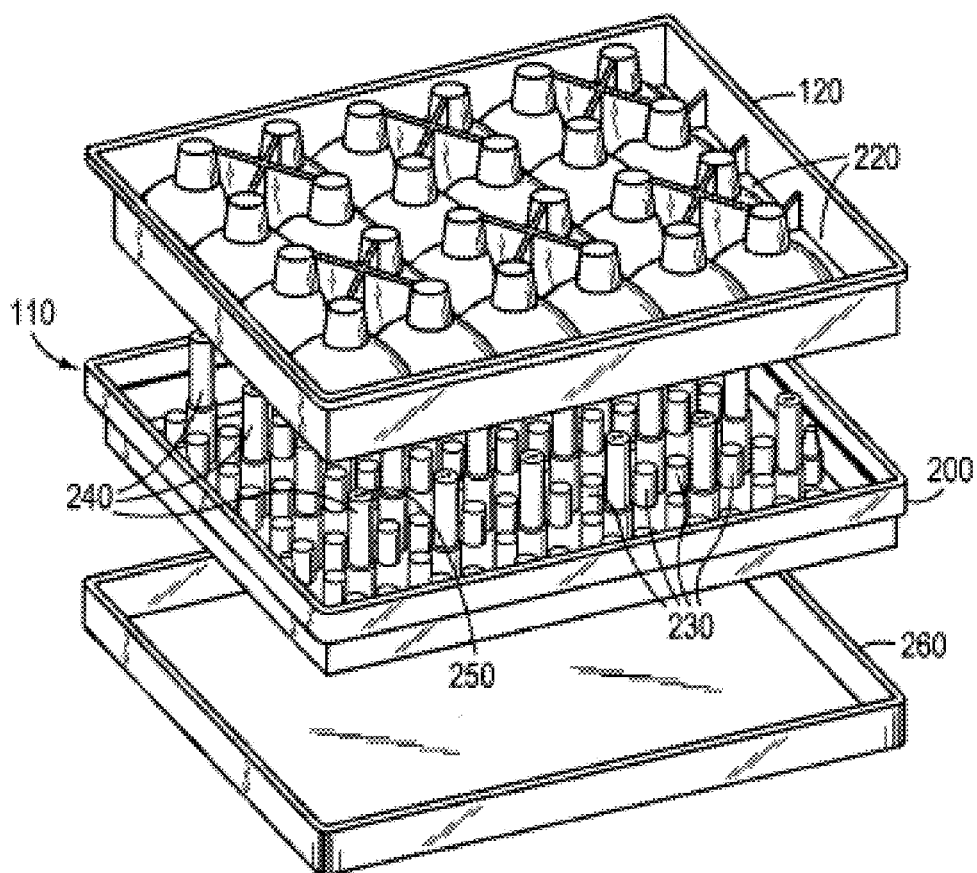


FIG. 2b

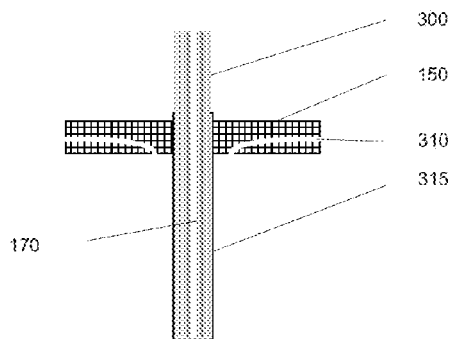


Fig 3

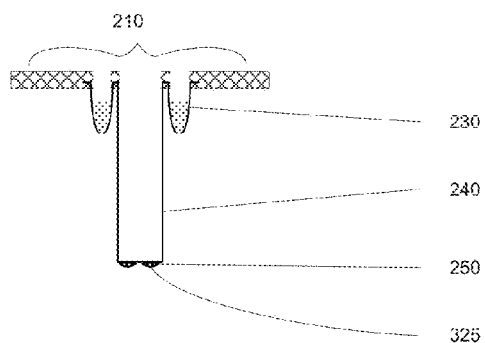


Fig 4

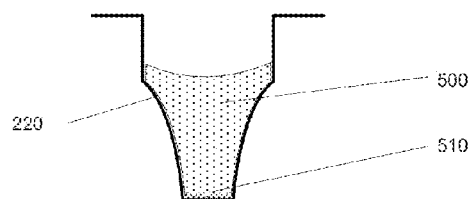


Fig 5

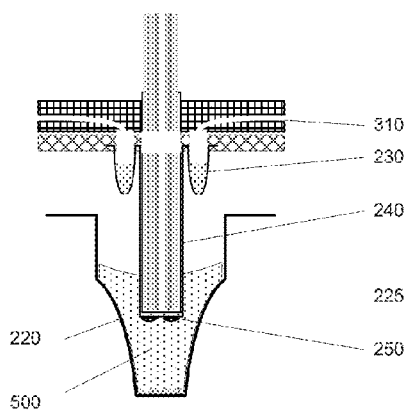


Fig 6a

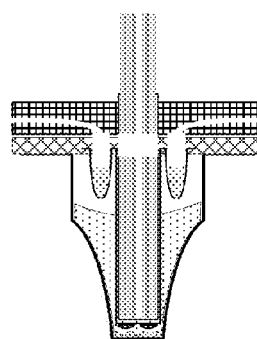


Fig 6b

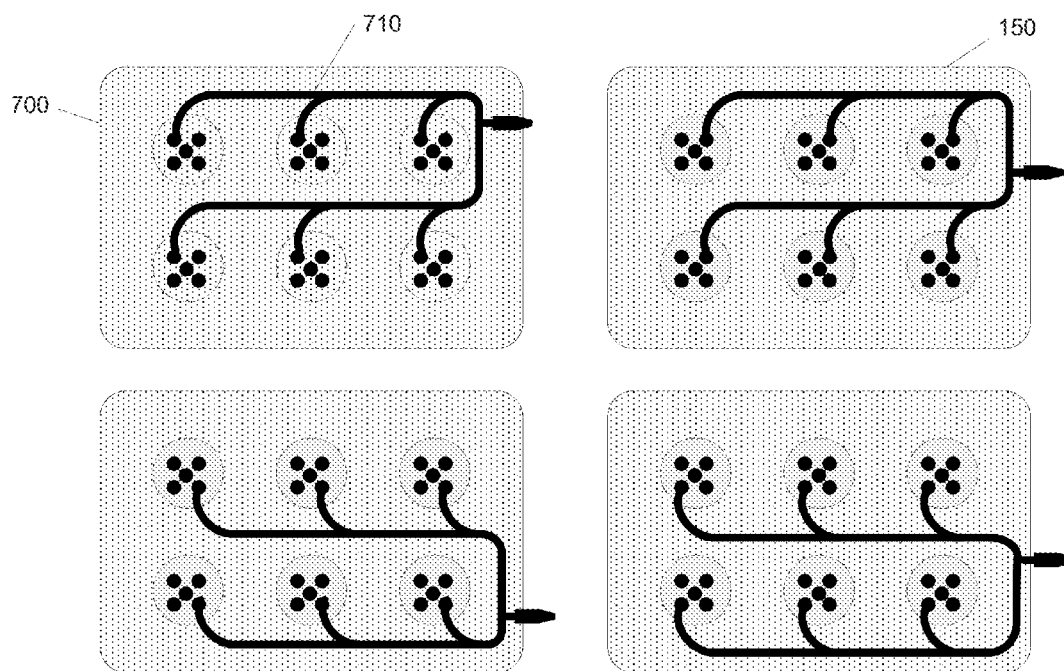


Fig 7

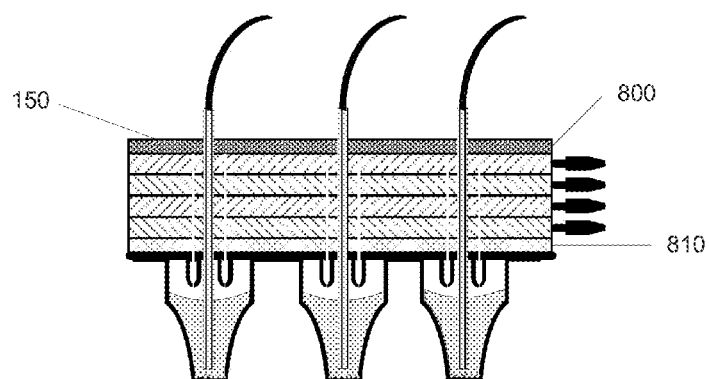


Fig 8

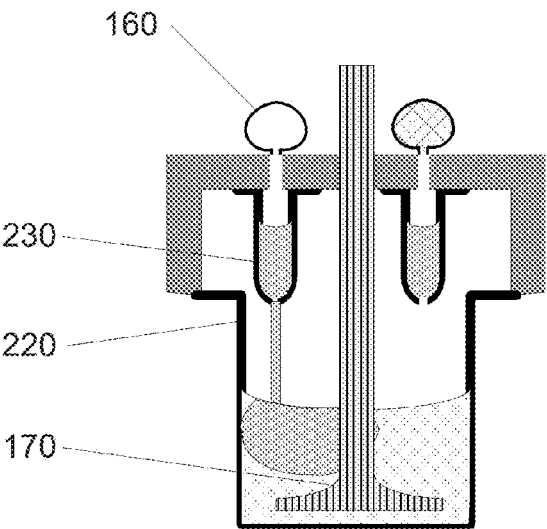


Fig 9

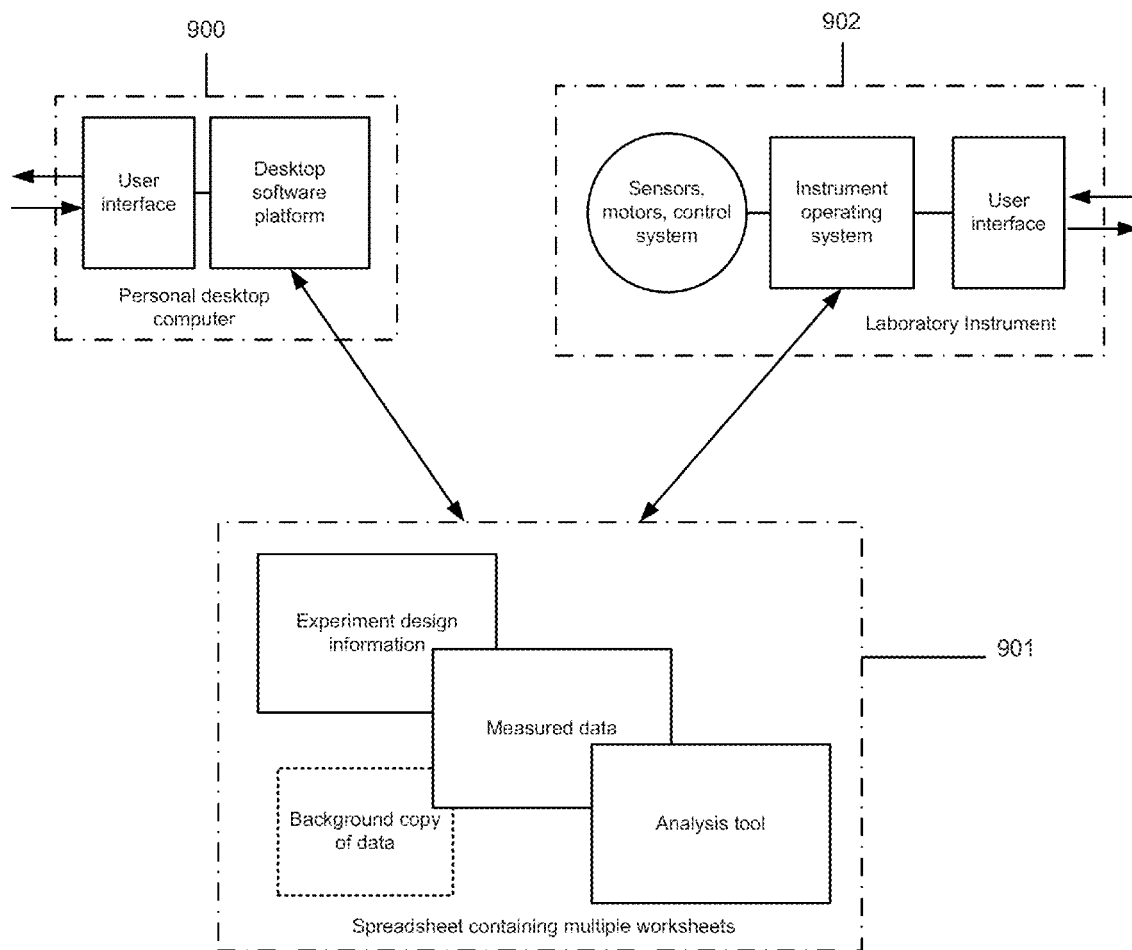


Figure 10

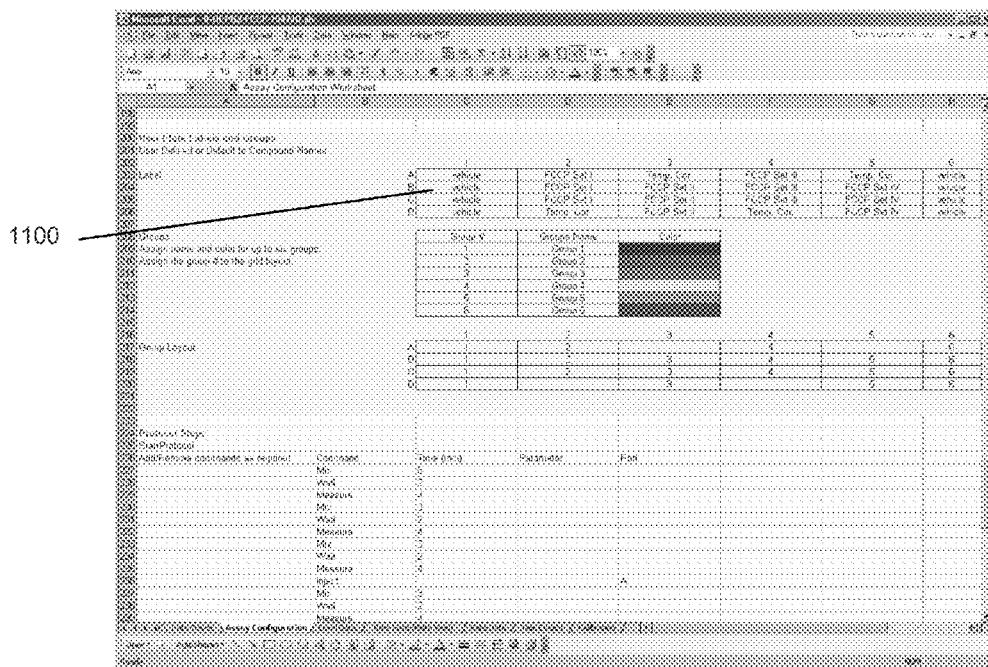


Fig 11

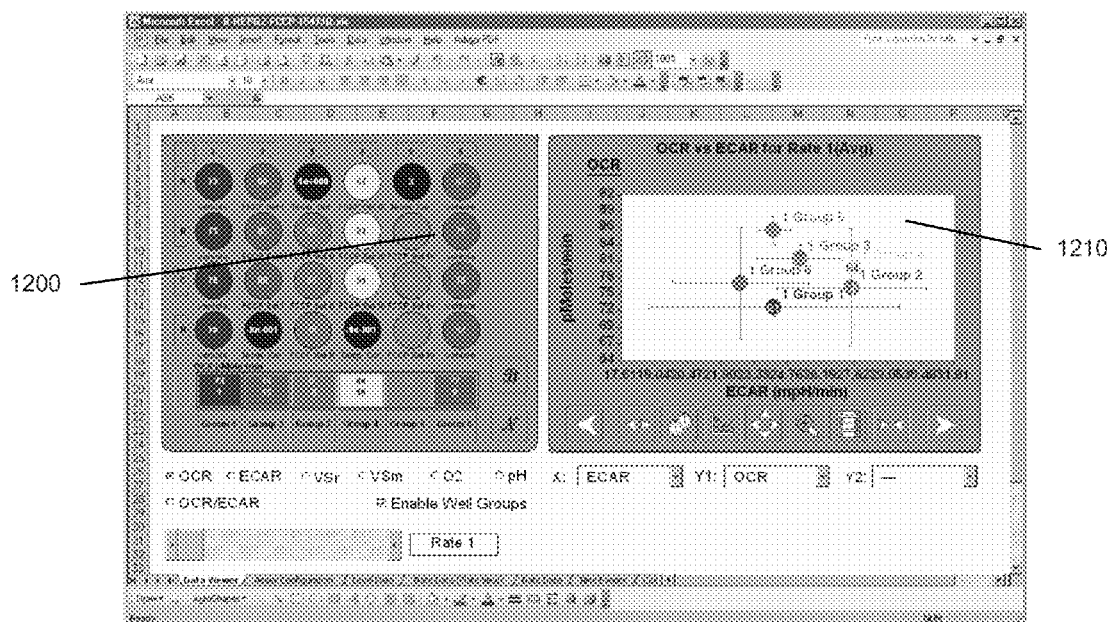
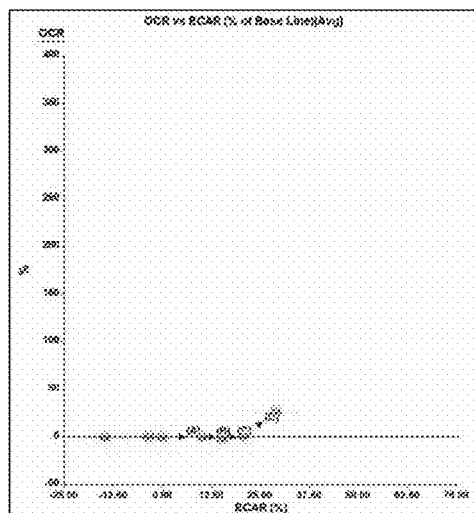


Fig 12

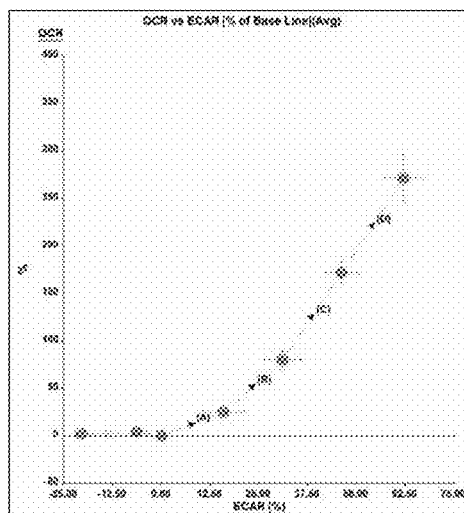
FCCP Dose Response in HepG2 Cells

Low Dose Series

A=0.01 μ M, B=0.03 μ M, C=0.05 μ M, D=0.10 μ M

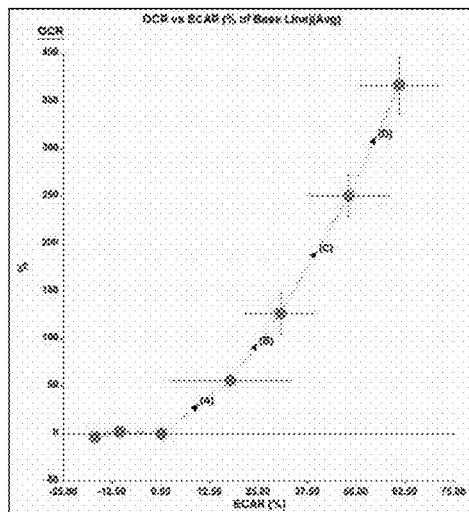
(a)

Medium-1 Dose Series

A=0.10 μ M, B=0.30 μ M, C=0.60 μ M, D=1.20 μ M

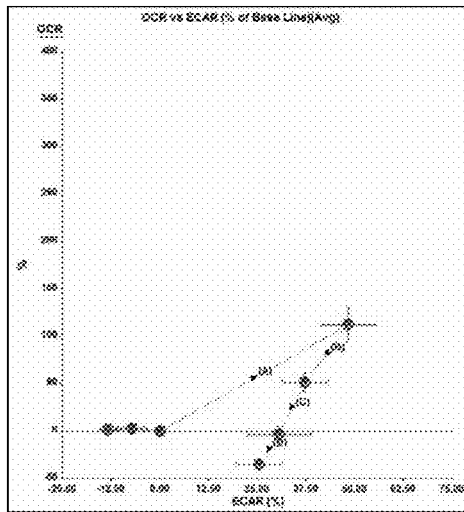
(b)

Medium-2 Dose Series

A=0.20 μ M, B=0.40 μ M, C=0.80 μ M, D=1.60 μ M

(c)

High Dose Series

A=3.20 μ M, B=6.10 μ M, C=12.80 μ M, D=25.60 μ M

(d)

Figure 13

CELL ANALYSIS APPARATUS AND METHOD

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/486,440 filed Jul. 13, 2006 and issued on Feb. 25, 2014 as U.S. Pat. No. 8,658,349, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates generally to devices that measure one or more properties of a living cell culture that is contained in liquid media within a vessel, and typically analyzes plural cell cultures contained in plural vessels such as the wells of a multiwell microplate substantially in parallel. More specifically, the invention relates to devices that incorporate a sensor that remains in equilibrium with, e.g., remains submerged within, the liquid cell media during the performance of a measurement and during addition of one or more cell affecting fluids such as solutions of potential drug compounds.

BACKGROUND

Sensor probes may be used to measure a concentration of an analyte in a liquid media surrounding living cells as a means to interrogate the behavior of the cells and, in particular, to profile behavioral changes that are induced by exposure of the cells to candidate drug compounds. An example of an apparatus and method for making measurements of this type is described in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0054028, the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

One problem that may be encountered in using such a method is that an equilibration period may be required each time that the submersible sensor probe is placed in or otherwise exposed to the cell media. The equilibration period may be preferable or required to allow time for the probe to adjust to the temperature of the media, or for the sensor or its associated electronics to adapt to the difference between ambient air and the cell media. Such equilibration may require seconds, minutes, or hours depending, for example, on the sensor and measurement sensitivity desired.

The equilibration process may be undesirable to the user of the apparatus, because it may lengthen the time needed for analysis, and potentially may result in a measurement error if sequential equilibrations have differing characteristics.

A typical reason for removing a sensor probe from the cell media is to allow the addition of a test compound such as a drug candidate. This is particularly likely when the sensor probe is part of an assembly containing an array of probes, and when the test compound is delivered using an array of delivery devices such as pipettes, e.g., controlled and implemented by a robot.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention described herein provides a method, apparatus, instrument, cartridge, and measurement system for adding a test compound to a vessel, or multiple of the same or different test compounds to multiple wells of a microplate, while a sensor probe remains in equilibrium with, e.g., remains submerged within, the liquid contained within each vessel or well. Because the sensor probe remains submerged during compound delivery, equilibration time is reduced.

Thus, a system and a method are provided for storing and dispensing a single preselected test compound, or preselected concentration of the compound per vessel or well. Furthermore, the storage and delivery apparatus may be fabricated from low cost materials, so that it may be discarded after use to eliminate cross-contamination from one use to another.

In another embodiment, the apparatus and method store and deliver multiple test compounds per well, preferably using a supply of compressed gas from a remote source to actuate the compound delivery. In a preferred embodiment, both the sensor probe and test compound delivery structure are incorporated within a single disposable cartridge. A pneumatic multiplexer is also described that, when temporarily attached to the cartridge, allows a single actuator to initiate the delivery of test compound from multiple ports using a supply of compressed gas from a remote source.

In one aspect, the invention features a cartridge adapted to mate with a multiwell plate having a plurality of wells. The cartridge includes a substantially planar element having a plurality of regions corresponding to a common number of respective openings of the wells in the multiwell plate. At least one port is formed in the cartridge in at least one region, the port being adapted to deliver a test fluid, e.g., an aqueous solution of a candidate drug compound, to the respective well. The cartridge also includes at least one of a) a sensor or portion thereof adapted to analyze a constituent in a well and b) an aperture adapted to receive a sensor located in a sub region of the at least one region of the cartridge.

The apparatus and method may include one or more of the following features. The port forms a capillary aperture to retain test fluid in the port absent an external force. The external force may be a positive pressure differential force, a negative pressure differential force, and/or a centrifugal force. The sensor (or portion thereof or aperture adapted to receive a sensor) preferably is compliantly attached to the planar element so as to accommodate slight misalignment of the probe structure with the wells of microplate. A second port is formed in the cartridge in the at least one region, the second port being adapted to deliver a second test fluid to the respective well. The second test fluid may be the same or different from the first test fluid, or a different concentration of the previously deposited fluid. The cartridge may form a cover for the multiwell plate to reduce contamination and/or evaporation of sample in the multiwell plate. Preferably, at least one port, preferably multiple ports, e.g., four ports, are formed in multiple regions of the cartridge, and at least one of the sensor and the aperture adapted to receive the sensor is located in each region. Multiple ports in different regions may be in fluidic communication. A second port may be formed in the cartridge in every region. The second ports also may be in fluidic communication with each other and not in fluidic communication with other ports. A common number of ports may be formed in every region of the cartridge, and a common number of sets of ports. A multiplexer may be in fluidic communication with each set of ports. The multiplexer may be adapted to connect to a single pneumatic source to permit delivering fluid to the wells sequentially from each set of ports.

In preferred embodiments, the sensor is adapted to analyze (determine the presence or concentration of) an extracellular constituent in a well, such as CO₂, O₂, Ca⁺⁺, H⁺, or a consumed or secreted cellular metabolite. The aperture adapted to receive the sensor may comprise a sensor sleeve structure having a surface proximal to a well of the multiwell plate. Disposed on the surface is a fluorophore having fluorescent properties dependant on at least one of the presence and the concentration of a constituent in the well. The sensor sleeve

3

may include an elongate housing for receiving a wave guide for at least one of stimulating the fluorophore and for receiving fluorescent emissions from the fluorophore.

In another aspect, the invention features apparatus comprising a system for analyzing cells. The apparatus includes a stage adapted to receive and position a plate having a plurality of wells and a cartridge which mates with the multiwell plate. The apparatus also includes an elevator mechanism adapted to move the cartridge relative to the stage or the plate to dispose the sensor in the well, typically multiple sensors in multiple wells simultaneously. The cartridge comprises a substantially planar element having a plurality of regions corresponding to a number of respective openings of the wells in the multiwell plate, with each region defining at least one port adapted to deliver a test fluid to the respective well. At least one sensor adapted to analyze a constituent in a well is located in each region of the cartridge.

The apparatus may include one or a combination of the following features: A pressure source adapted to be mated fluidically with the cartridge, to deliver the test fluid from a port in the cartridge to a well; a multiplexer disposed between the pressure source and the cartridge, the multiplexer being adapted to be in fluidic communication with a plurality of ports formed in the cartridge. The multiplexer may be in fluidic communication selectively with exclusive sets of ports formed in the cartridge; a controller to control the elevator mechanism, the multiplexer, and/or the pressure source to enable delivery of test fluid from a given port or set of ports to a corresponding well or set of wells when an associated sensor is disposed in the well.

An array of sensors corresponding to an array of wells may be and preferably are integral with the cartridge, but may also be separate elements mated with and disposed within apertures formed in the cartridge. The sensor array preferably is mounted compliantly relative to the well plate. The sensors preferably comprise a fluorophore having fluorescent properties dependant on at least one of the presence and concentration of a constituent in the well, and a wave guide for stimulating the fluorophore and for receiving fluorescent emissions from the fluorophore.

In another aspect, the invention features a method of analyzing cells disposed in media in a multiwell plate. The method includes disposing at least a portion of a sensor in media in a well in the multiwell plate, analyzing a constituent related to the cells within the media in the well, delivering a test fluid to the well while the sensor remains disposed in the media in the well, and further analyzing the constituent to determine any change therein.

One or more of the following features may be included. The analyzing step may include analyzing respective constituents related to respective cells within media in respective wells. The respective constituents may be the same constituent. The delivering step includes delivering respective test fluids to the respective wells while respective sensors remain disposed within media in respective wells. The respective test fluids may include the same test fluid. The step of analyzing step includes analyzing respective constituents related to respective cells within media in respective wells to determine any respective changes therein. The delivering step and the further analyzing step may be repeated. A different test fluid or an additional aliquot of the same test fluid may be delivered between measurements. The method may include substantially maintaining equilibration between the sensor and the media during the delivery step or maintaining thermal equilibrium between the test fluid and the media during the delivery step.

4

In still another aspect, the invention features an instrument for analysis of cells disposed in a microplate. The instrument includes a stage for positioning a microplate and a plurality of probes, each probe positioned for acquiring data from respective wells in the microplate. The instrument also includes a controller for effecting the addition of one or more reagents to one or more of the wells of the microplate; and a system in communication with the controller and the probes including a graphical user interface residing on a computer. The graphical user interface is configured to receive instructions for the design of a multi-well experiment and to receive the data acquired by the probes in response to the execution of the multi-well experiment.

One or more of the following features may be included. The instructions describe the addition of one or more selected solutions of potential cell affecting substances to one or more of the wells. The graphical user interface includes a plurality of display areas, each area being attributed to one of the wells. The display areas include at least one parameter of the experiment. The display areas include at least one result of the experiment, the results being based at least in part on the data acquired by the probes. The plurality of display areas are disposed about a screen, the screen representing the microplate. The data acquired by the probes in response to the execution of the multi-well experiment includes data spanning multiple microplates, and the graphical user interface is further configured to display data from each microplate on a separate respective screen. The system includes an analysis engine configured to produce one or more graphical representations of the data acquired by the probes. The analysis engine is configured to perform statistical analysis on the data acquired by the probes. The instrument includes a communications module for transmitting the experiment instructions and the data acquired by the probes among the controller, the probes and the system. The communication among the controller, the probes and the system is carried out over a digital communications network. The communications network includes a local-area network, a wide-area network, an intranet, the Internet, and/or combinations thereof.

In another aspect, the invention features an instrument for analysis of reactions of cells disposed in a microplate. The instrument includes a stage for positioning a microplate, and a sensor probe positionable for acquiring data from respective wells in the microplate. The instrument also includes a system in communication with the probe including a graphical user interface residing on a computer and including a plurality of display areas, each area being attributed to one of the wells. The graphical user interface is configured to receive instructions written in respective areas attributed to one of the wells for the design of a multi-well experiment, and receive the data acquired by the sensors in response to the execution of the multi-well experiment for display in a respective area attributed to one of the wells.

One or more of the following features may be included. The display areas further include at least one parameter of the experiment. The display areas further include at least one result of the experiment, the result being based at least in part on the data acquired by the probes. The instrument includes a plurality of the probes. The probe reads at least one of optical density, luminescence, phosphorescence, and fluorescence. The instrument includes a controller for effecting the addition of at least one reagent to at least one of the wells, the user interface being configured to receive instructions for the design of a multi-well experiment. The instrument includes a single probe addressable to at least one of a well and a subset of wells. The system includes an analysis engine configured to produce one or more graphical representations of the

acquired data. The analysis engine is configured to perform statistical analysis on the acquired data.

The instrument operating software enables the use, by both a desktop application and the instrument operating software, of a file that contains both experiment design information entered by the user (e.g., what material is in each well, etc.) and results data entered by the instrument. An embedded analysis tool may be included. The instrument operating software may be incorporated within a third party spreadsheet package such as Excel.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic illustration of a complete measurement system and apparatus in accordance with one embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 2a and 2b are upright and inverted (respectively) exploded perspective views of a multiwell plate and a covered cartridge adapted to mate with the multiwell plate in accordance with one embodiment of the invention;

FIGS. 3, 4 and 5 together present a schematic, isolated, partial cross-sectional, exploded view of one region of an embodiment of the apparatus of the present invention, illustrating (FIG. 3) a portion of a sensor probe structure including an internal optical fiber bundle for light transmission to and from fluorescent sensor spots, the probe structures being inserted through a pneumatic multiplexer; the cartridge (FIG. 4—see figures FIGS. 2a and 2b) illustrating spots of fluorescent sensors disposed on an outside of a sleeve defining an aperture for receiving the portion of a sensor probe of FIG. 3, and two ports adapted to deliver a test fluid to a single well of the multiwell plate; and a single well of the multiwell plate (FIG. 5, see FIGS. 2a and 2b);

FIGS. 6a and 6b are schematic cross-sectional views of the probe structure, cartridge portion, and single well of FIGS. 3, 4, and 5 in a partially raised (mix or equilibrate) position and in a lowered (data gathering) position;

FIG. 7 is a schematic top view of four layers of a micro-fabricated pneumatic multiplexer, a portion of which is shown in FIG. 3;

FIG. 8 is a schematic cross-sectional view of three regions each comprising a probe, a portion of a cartridge, and a well in combination with the pneumatic multiplexer of FIG. 7;

FIG. 9 is a schematic view of a sensor probe submerged in the liquid media contained within a microplate well;

FIG. 10 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a system according to the invention;

FIG. 11 is one example of a screen display of one embodiment of the system of FIG. 10;

FIG. 12 is another example of a screen display of one embodiment of the system of FIG. 10; and

FIG. 13a, 13b, 13c, and 13d are graphs illustrating the results of monitoring metabolic rates in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The invention enables the measurement of one or more properties of living cells that are disposed in, for example, a well of a multiwell microplate. Embodiments of the invention include a sensor, preferably a submersible sensor that enables fast sensor stabilization, thereby increasing measurement throughput. The disclosed compound storage and delivery apparatus, pneumatic multiplexer, structure for adding fluids to subsets or all of multiple wells simultaneously, and sensor structure permitting non destructive measurement of the effect of addition of exogenous fluid to respective wells, in

combination with the ability to make and repeat measurements rapidly, results in the provision of a low cost per test, high throughput cellular assay system ideal, e.g., for drug discovery applications. Furthermore, the invention provides a cartridge structure which permits repeated use of the apparatus for disparate cellular assays without requiring intermediate cleaning, and while eliminating the possibility of cross contamination between tests. Still further, the invention provides software for designing and implementing multi-well cellular assays run in parallel, and for receiving and analyzing the generated data that is intuitive and easy to use, permits multiple scientists to design and execute multiwell parallel assays during the same time period, and preferably is based on a spreadsheet program of the type well understood by scientists and easily integrated with sophisticated LIMS systems.

Referring to FIG. 1, the apparatus 100 is illustrated schematically. It comprises a compound storage and delivery apparatus in a housing 105 (shown in dashed lines) that includes a cartridge 110 defining a plurality of apertures for receiving sensor structures and a plurality of fluid ports (shown in detail in FIGS. 2a and 2b) compliantly mounted, and a stage or base 130 adapted to receive a multiwell plate 120, e.g., a cell culture plate. The cartridge 110 is disposed above, and adapted to mate with, the multiwell plate 120. The cartridge 110 optionally is held by a cartridge holder 122 adapted to receive the cartridge 110. The compound storage and delivery apparatus 105 also includes a mounting block 140, which can reciprocate as shown by the double headed arrow, preferably powered by a motor (not shown), including an elevator mechanism 145. The elevator mechanism 145 is adapted to move the cartridge 110 relative to the stage 130, or well plate 120. The mounting block includes a gas multiplexer 150 attached to a pressure source, e.g., gas supply or gas reservoir 160. The gas supply 160 is in fluid communication with the cartridge, and is used to impel the delivery of test fluid from a port in the cartridge to a well in the multiwell plate 120 as disclosed below. A plurality of sensor probes 170 are adapted for insertion into the plurality of apertures in the cartridge 110, and may be used to gather data indicative of the state of cells disposed in wells in the multiwell plate 120.

The compound storage and delivery apparatus 105 is controlled by a controller 175, that may be integrated with a computer 180, that may control the elevator mechanism, the multiplexer, and the pressure source. The controller 175 may, thereby, permit delivery of a test fluid from a port to a corresponding well when an associated sensor is disposed in the well.

FIGS. 2a and 2b illustrate the currently preferred form of the cartridge 110 and microplate 120, and how they relate to each other. The cartridge is a generally planar element comprising a frame 200 made, e.g., from molded plastics. Planar surface 205 defines a plurality of regions 210 that correspond to, i.e., register with, a number of the respective openings of a plurality of wells 220 defined in the multiwell plate 120. Within each of these regions 210, in the depicted embodiment, the planar element defines first, second, third, and fourth ports 230, which serve as test compound reservoirs, and a central aperture 215 to a sleeve 240. Each of the ports is adapted to hold and to release on demand a test fluid to the respective well 220 beneath it. The ports 230 are sized and positioned so that groups of four ports may be positioned over the wells 220, and test fluid from any one of the four ports may be delivered to a respective well 220. In other embodiments the number of ports in each region may be less than four or greater than four. The ports 230 and sleeves 240 may be compliantly mounted relative to the microplate 120 so as to

permit it to nest within the microplate by accommodating lateral movement. The construction of the microplate to include compliant regions permits its manufacture to looser tolerances, and permits the cartridge to be used with slightly differently dimensioned microplates. Compliance can be achieved, for example, by using an elastomeric polymer to form planar element **205**, so as to permit relative movement between frame **200** and the sleeves and ports in each region.

Each of the ports **230** may have a cylindrical, conic or cubic shape, open through planar element **200** at the top, and closed at the bottom except for a small hole, i.e., a capillary aperture, typically centered within the bottom surface. The capillary aperture is adapted to retain test fluid in the port, e.g., by surface tension, absent an external force, such as a positive pressure differential force, a negative pressure differential force, or possibly a centrifugal force. Each port may be fabricated from a polymer material that is impervious to test compounds, or from any other solid material. When configured for use with a multiwell microplate **120**, the liquid volume contained by each port may range from 500 μ l to as little as 2 μ l, although volumes outside this range are contemplated.

In the depicted embodiment, multiwell plate **120** has 24 wells. The number of wells **220** in a plate may vary from 1 to several thousand. In other embodiments, a single well of nearly any size may be fabricated, or multiple wells may be fabricated, or multiple wells may be fabricated in a one- or two-dimensional arrangement. In one embodiment, a two-dimensional pattern of wells corresponding to the pattern and dimensions of a microplate, as described by the Society for Biomolecular Screening standards for microplates ("SBS-1 Footprints" and "SBS-4 Well Positions," both full proposed standards updated May 20, 2003), and containing a total of 12, 24, 96, 384, 1536, or any other number of individual wells may be fabricated.

Referring to FIG. 2b, in each region of the cartridge **110**, disposed between and associated with one or more ports **230**, is a submersible sensor sleeve or barrier **240**, adapted to be disposed in the corresponding well **220**. Sensor sleeve **240** may have one or more sensors **250** disposed on a lower surface **255** thereof for insertion into media in a well **220**. One example of a sensor for this purpose is a fluorescent indicator, such as an oxygen-quenched fluorophore, embedded in an oxygen permeable substance, such as silicone rubber. The fluorophore has fluorescent properties dependant on the presence and/or concentration of a constituent in the well **220**. Other types of known sensors may be used, such as electrochemical sensors, Clark electrodes, etc. Sensor sleeve **240** may define an aperture and an internal volume adapted to receive a sensor. Examples of the types of sensors that may be used are described below with reference to FIG. 3.

The cartridge **110** may be attached to the sensor sleeve, or may be located proximal to the sleeve without attachment, to allow independent movement. The cartridge **110** may include an array of compound storage and delivery ports assembled into a single unit and associated with a similar array of sensor sleeves.

The apparatus may also feature a removable cover **260** for the cartridge **110** or for multiwell plate **120**. The configuration of cartridge **110** as a cover for multiwell plate **120** may help prevent evaporation or contamination of a sample or media disposed in wells **220**. The cover **260** may also be configured to fit over the cartridge **110** thereby to reduce possible contamination or evaporation of fluids disposed in the ports **230** of the cartridge **110**.

Referring also to FIG. 3 through 6b, details of preferred relationship of parts is illustrated. FIG. 3 shows a fixed (preferably not part of the cartridge and reusable) sensor probe structure **170** configured to fit within the sensor sleeve **240**.

The sensor probe structure **170** includes a rigid outer tube **315** made from, e.g., stainless steel. Optical fibers **300** are disposed within the tube **315**, and are configured to stimulate one or more fluorophores **250** disposed on a light transmissive outside lower wall portion **325** of sensor sleeve **240** and to receive fluorescent emissions from the fluorophore through the wall portion. When the probe is in its down position, it preferably forms a reduced media test volume in each well, as shown, for example, in FIG. 6b. As an alternative (not shown) probe sleeve **240** may comprise an annular wall portion extending below portion **325** which defines the reduced test volume. The sensor probe structure and fluorophore may be configured to read optical density, luminescence, phosphorescence, or, preferably, fluorescence. In an alternative embodiment (not shown) the sensor probe structure **170** may be a self contained sensor which gathers data from a well through a signal transmissive bottom wall of the sleeve **240**, or directly through an open bottom on the sleeve, preferably sealed to the probe.

Various types of sensors can be utilized depending on the analysis to be performed and its selected configuration, including oxygen sensors, such as oxygen-quenched fluorescent sensors, pH sensors, including fluorescent sensors, ISFET and impedance sensors using electrodes coupled through bottom wall **325** of sleeve **240**, CO₂ sensors, including bicarbonate buffer coupled and ammonium dye coupled fluorescent sensors as well as other CO₂ sensors; various ion and small molecule sensors; large molecule sensors including surface plasmon resonance sensors and sensors exploiting the principle of Wood's anomaly; acoustic sensors; and microwave sensors. In certain embodiments, a conventional plate reader may be used.

Preferred sensors are fluorophores. Many fluorescent sensing compounds and preparations are described in the art and many are available commercially from, for example, Molecular Probes Inc and Frontier Scientific, Inc. The currently preferred oxygen sensor is a fluorophore with the signal inversely proportional to oxygen concentration such as a porphyrin or rhodamine compounds immobilized as a particle or homogeneously distributed in an oxygen permeable polymer, e.g., silicone rubber. The currently preferred compound is porphyrin. The currently preferred pH sensor is a fluorescent indicator dye, fluorescein, whose signal decreases upon protonation of the dye, and which is either entrapped in a particle that is suspended in a carrier polymer, or covalently attached to a hydrophilic polymer. Useful fluorescent CO₂ indicator sensor typically are based on a pH sensitive transducer, with the fluorescence being indirectly modulated by the production of carbonic acid due to reaction of carbon dioxide with water. See, e.g. O. S. Wolfbeis, Anal. Chem. 2002, 74, 2663-2678. A fluorophore that detects glucose also can be used, such as one based on a non-enzymatic transduction using a boronic probe that complexes with glucose, resulting in a charge transfer that modulates the fluorescence of the probe, or an enzymatic glucose transducer that couples a glucose oxidase to a fluorescent oxygen sensor, with the binding and oxidation of glucose resulting in a quantitative modulation of the oxygen sensor. It also is within the scope of the invention to employ a fluorophore or other type of sensor sensitive to biological molecules such as, for example, lactate, ammonia, or urea. A lactate sensor can be based on an enzymatic sensor configuration, with lactate oxidase coupled to a fluorescent oxygen sensor, and with the binding and oxidation of lactate resulting in a quantitative modulation of the oxygen sensor. An ammonia or ammonium ion sensor can be configured with immobilization of a protonated pH indicator in a hydropho-

bic, gas permeable polymer, with the fluorescence output quantitatively modulated by reaction with transient ammonia. A urea sensor can be based on an enzymatic sensor configuration, with urease coupled to a fluorescent ammonia transducer, and with the binding and reduction of urea to ammonia, resulting in modulation of the ammonia sensor fluorescence.

In the illustrated embodiment, the fixed sensor probe **170** is attached to and extends orthogonally from the pneumatic multiplexer **150**. Other sensor configurations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. For example, probes may be disposed on a wall within the well under examination, or on a bottom, translucent surface of a well.

Air channels **310** are defined within the pneumatic multiplexer **150** and are positioned to feed drug wells or ports **230** when the elongated neck of the fixed sensor probe **315** is fitted within with the sleeve **240**. The pneumatic multiplexer **150** serves to deliver compressed gas to a plurality of ports (see FIG. **6a**) from a single source that may be controlled by an electrical or mechanical gas regulator or valving. Other types of pneumatic, mechanical or hydraulic pressure actuators may be used. For example, the actuator may be a piston within a sleeve, as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,498,510 to Minshew et al., or a controlled gas supply as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,461,328 to Kenney, or any other suitable means for ejecting liquid test compound from the bottom of the port **230** using an extrinsic force.

The use of a pneumatic multiplexer may be preferable for the sake of simplification and reduction of the number of components that supply compressed gas to the apparatus. The currently preferred pneumatic multiplexer **150** is discussed in greater detail below.

Referring to FIG. **4**, a region **210** of the cartridge **110** includes first and second ports **230**. In use, a test compound such as a drug, drug candidate, toxin, etc. is added to the ports **230** of cartridge **110** before beginning an analysis using a pipettor or other means. The compound typically will be an aqueous solution of a known concentration. In preferred embodiments, it is held within each port despite the presence of a small outlet at its bottom by surface tension. The dimensions of the port inhibit leakage from the bottom and from the top end (forming a meniscus that prevents leakage if the apparatus is turned on its side or upside down). The test compound may be released by, e.g., the application of pressurized air.

It may be desirable to operate the apparatus with test liquids that are difficult to contain using capillary force due to their relatively low viscosity or electrostatic properties. In this case, a frangible membrane or a fragile material, such as wax may be attached to cover the hole in the bottom of the port **230**, such that an extrinsic force can breach the membrane to eject the liquid at a desired time.

In the depicted embodiment, the submersible sleeve **240** is disposed between first and second ports **230**. Sensors **250**, e.g., fluorophores, are disposed on surface **325** at the lower end of the sleeve. The submersible sleeve **240** is configured to receive the sensor probe **170**.

An array of integrated sensor sleeves and compound storage and delivery ports may be fabricated as a single assembly using a low cost fabrication process such as injection molding so that the cartridge may be disposed of after use.

Referring to FIG. **5**, the well **220** is formed of, e.g., molded plastic, such as polystyrene or polypropylene. In use, cell media **500** and live cells **510** are disposed in the well **220**. Cells **510** may or may not adhere to a bottom surface **520** of the well, and the bottom surface may be treated or coated to encourage adherence. Alternatively, cells may be suspended within the media.

Referring to FIGS. **6a** and **6b**, in use, when the parts are assembled, they allow simultaneous sensing of constituents in the cell media in plural wells simultaneously, and delivery of test compound from the ports.

As illustrated, the fixed probe structure and drug loaded cartridge are assembled such that the outer tubing holding the fiber optic bundle is disposed within the sleeve of the cartridge, and the assembly is reciprocated from an up position, where the probe tip and sensors are disposed in the cell medium, to a lower, data gathering position, preferably one that reduces the volume of media about the cells so as to improve the ability of the sensor to detect changes in the concentration of an analyte in the media about the cells (see US 2005/0054028). In the preferred embodiment, the sensors **250** disposed on the lower surface **325** of the sensor sleeve **240** remains submerged during mixing, equilibrating, and measurement steps. One or more constituents within the media secreted from or absorbed by the cells may be analyzed. In a first lowered position (FIG. **9a**), a fluid, such as a drug sample, is delivered from one of the ports **230** to the cell medium, in this embodiment impelled by air pressure communicated through air channels **310**. As noted above, the drug may be released through a small hole disposed at a bottom portion of the port **230**.

After the fluid is dispensed into the media, the sensor sleeve **240** may be raised and lowered one or more times while remaining submerged in the media to mix the fluid with the media. The sensors **250** may remain disposed within the media during the dispensing and mixing steps, thereby reducing stabilization periods.

After the test fluid is dispensed and mixed with the media, the sensors **250** and sensor sleeve **240** are lowered to a second lower position in the well **220**. A bottom portion of the well **220** may include a seating surface for the sensor sleeve **240**, e.g., an internal step defining a step plane above a bottom plane of the well **220**, the step plane and bottom plane being parallel planes. In a microwell microplate, the height of the step plane may generally be less than about 1 mm above the bottom plane and typically less than about 50 μm to 200 μm above the bottom plane. Alternatively, a flat bottomed well or other well configuration may be used, and the fluorophore probes may be disposed on surface **255** within a recess formed by a wall extending slightly beyond the surface as disclosed above. In either case, in this embodiment a small volume subchamber is formed about cells when the assembly is disposed in a down position. Relatively small changes in the concentration of the constituent than can be detected by the fluorophore probes, as the measurement is taken within the confines of a much smaller volume of medium. This subvolume is maintained for a short time period to make a measurement, and the assembly is moved upwardly, permitting the cells to be exposed to the full well volume of its medium.

In an alternative embodiment, the test fluid from the port may be delivered to the media when the sensor sleeve in the partially raised, but still submerged position.

During or after the delivery of the test fluid to the well, the constituent in the medium may be analyzed to determine any changes, and the measurements can be repeated with or without intermediate addition of test compounds. Any number of constituents of the media may be analyzed, including dissolved gasses, ions, proteins, metabolic substrates, salts, and minerals. These constituents may be consumed by the cells (such as O_2), or may be produced by the cells either as a byproduct (such as CO_2 and NH_3) or as a secreted factor (such as insulin, cytokines, chemokines, hormones, or antibodies). Ions such as H^+ , Na^+ , K^+ , and Ca^{++} secreted or extracted by cells in various cellular metabolism processes may also be

11

analyzed. Substrates either consumed or produced by cells such as glucose, fatty acid, amino acids, glutamine, glycogen, and pyruvate may be analyzed. Specialized media may be used to improve the sensitivity of the measurement. For example, a change in pH resulting from extracellular acidification can be increased by using a media with reduced buffer capacity, such as bicarbonate-free media.

The method may be used to measure any number of attributes of cells and cellular function. For example, cell viability and metabolic rate may be determined from measurements of oxygen consumption rate, extracellular acidification rate, or other metabolic analyte fluxes. By comparison of one or more analyte flux rates to a known rate per cell, cell number may be determined and therefore growth rates can be monitored.

The introduction of an environment altering constituent such as a chemical, dissolved gas, or nutrient may be applied to either the full volume of the well or alternatively to only the reduced volume of the well. In the latter embodiment, the volume of media surrounding the cells is first reduced, the constituents of the media are measured, and the volume is restored to its original value. The volume is then again reduced and the environment immediately surrounding the cells within only the reduced volume is then altered, by the addition of a constituent from one of the four corresponding ports. This may be accomplished by discharging the constituent from a port proximate the sensors or the bottom of the sleeve, for example. One or more measurements in the reduced volume are made in the presence of the constituent. After this measurement cycle, the media within the reduced volume may be exchanged one or more times to flush out the constituent before exposing cells once again to the full original volume. This approach may provide a benefit of reducing the volume of compound required. It may also provide the possibility of studying isolated effects without contaminating the entire volume, thereby, in effect, simulating a flow system in microplate format.

In preferred embodiments, as illustrated in the drawing, a plurality of sensors are inserted and disposed simultaneously or sequentially in a corresponding plurality of wells in the multiwell plate, and constituents related to respective cell cultures in respective wells are analyzed. The respective constituents may include the same constituent. Respective test fluids may be delivered to the respective wells while the respective sensors remain in equilibrium with, preferably remain disposed within the media in respective wells. It is possible to maintain equilibrium with many sensors, particularly fluorophore sensors, while the sensor body is removed from the media for a short time, e.g., if the probe remains wetted, permitting maintenance of equilibrium while adding test fluid. In one embodiment, the respective test fluids may be the same test fluid. The respective constituents related to respective cells within media in respective wells may be analyzed to determine any respective changes therein. These delivery and analysis steps may be repeated. In another embodiment, the delivery step is repeated with a different test fluid.

In some instances, the delivery and analysis may be repeated after a time period. More particularly, sequential measurements of a single group of cells may be made at predetermined time intervals to analyze the effect of a compound addition temporally, for example to examine the effect of exposure to a drug, chemical, or toxin. In this method, the volume of media surrounding the cells is first reduced, the constituents of the media are measured, and the volume is restored to its original value. The environment surrounding the cells is then altered, such as by adding one or more

12

predetermined concentrations of a ligand that activates a transmembrane receptor, changing the dissolved oxygen level, or adding a nutrient. One or more additional measurement cycles then are performed using the temporarily reduced volume method, to analyze the effect of the altered extracellular environment.

Equilibration between the sensor and the media may be maintained during the delivery step. Thermal equilibrium may be substantially maintained between the test fluid and media during the delivery.

Referring to FIGS. 7 and 8, the currently preferred form of the multiplexer 150 is shown. It comprises a laminated assembly of multiple layers 700 of planar polymeric sheet material containing machined channels 710 for gas flow, sandwiched between a cover sheet 800 and cartridge facing gasket 810. One such arrangement uses four layers, e.g., four machined blocks placed in different orientations, to create a pneumatic multiplexer enabling the dispensing of fluid from any one of four ports disposed in each region of the cartridge. The multiplexer enables the delivery of gas from a single gas inlet to multiple outlets. In use, the multiplexer is disposed between a pressure source and the cartridge, with the multiplexer adapted to be in fluidic communication with a plurality of ports formed in the cartridge. The multiplexer may be selectively in fluidic communication with an exclusive set of ports formed in the cartridge.

Referring to FIG. 9, the sensor probe 170 is depicted submerged in the liquid media contained within a microplate well 220. The drug delivery apparatus is shown activated using gas pressure from the pressurized gas supply 160 to deliver a drug from the port 230 to the media.

FIG. 10 schematically illustrate one embodiment of the invention realized as an instrument and software for analyzing cells undergoing various experimental processes using any of the techniques described above. A key element of the invention is a data file shared by instrument operating system running on the embedded instrument computer, and desktop software running on a user's personal desktop computer.

As illustrated in FIG. 10, Desktop software 900 contains a user interface that allows a user to enter experiment design information into data file 901. Experiment design information may include the type of cells, number of cells, type of drug, and concentration of drug contained in each microplate well, the required measurement time, media mixing time, the analyte to be assayed, or other data that define attributes of the experiment to be run by the instrument.

Instrument operating system software 902 both receives experiment design information from, and stores experiment results to, data file 901. Operating system software 902 also contains a user interface for viewing and modification of experiment design information and for viewing of experiment results.

The instrument operating system software provides actuation and control of motors, heaters and other devices based on the settings provided in the data file. During each measurement cycle, measured data may be displayed on the user interface and concurrently added to the data file. At the end of a complete experiment, the data file, containing experiment definition data, and measured sensor data, may be stored and transmitted to the user's desktop computer for analysis. The user may a third-party analysis software package that draws data from the data file. Examples of suitable third-party analysis software include MICROSOFT EXCEL (Microsoft Corp), JMP (SAS Corp), and SIGMA PLOT (Systat Corp).

In a preferred embodiment, data file 901 is in the form of a spreadsheet.

13

In another preferred embodiment, data file **901** contains experiment design information and experiment results as separate worksheets within one spreadsheet file.

In another preferred embodiment, data file **901** contains experiment design information, experiment results, and a data analysis tool, each as separate worksheets within one spreadsheet file.

Data file **901** may be formatted as a workbook file for use within a spreadsheet software application such as Microsoft Excel.

Further, in a preferred embodiment of the data file, the experiment definition information and instrument-generated data may be duplicated and additionally saved in machine-readable binary format on a separate hidden, password-protected area within the file. This capability preserves the integrity of the original data while changes are made by the user for analysis.

In another embodiment, proprietary binary data packets may be passed directly to other software configurations encoded with the custom graphical user interface and display areas. These alternative software environments might include traditional Windows or Macintosh applications, stand-alone executable files with the embedded binary data, web browser applications configured to load and display the data, or other viewing environments.

Referring to FIGS. **11** and **12**, the system includes a graphical user-interface for accepting instructions relating to the experiments and presenting results therefrom. Specifically, and in one embodiment, graphical user interface **1100** includes multiple display areas (e.g., cells in a spreadsheet program in which each cell can be individually addressed using row and column designators). Each display area may, for example, represent one of the wells in a microplate, thus providing data specific to the cells in each well, and in some cases also include various parameters of the experiment and/or results of the experiment based, for example, on signals received from the probes **170**. In embodiments in which multiple microplates are used simultaneously (or substantially simultaneously), inputs, parameters and/or results of the experiments from the different wellplates may be presented using multiple spreadsheets, such as tabbed worksheets in EXCEL.

In some embodiments, the system also includes an analysis module for producing graphical representations and/or statistical analysis of the data acquired by the probes and presented within the user interface. Referring to FIG. **12**, the results of the experiments, as well as the outputs (both graphical and textual) can also be represented within user-interface **1200**. For example, individual icons, images (e.g., GIF files, JPEG files) or colorations of display areas can be used to represent the current (or most recently measured) pH of an assay, and a graphical display can be used to represent the same measurement (or others) over time.

In a preferred embodiment, the results of an experiment may be presented to the user in the form of a chart having data from each of two sensors shown on each of two axes. For example, oxygen consumption rate may be displayed on the ordinate while extracellular acidification rate is shown on the abscissa. As shown in FIG. **12**, chart **1210** displays data from each well of a multi-well experiment as a dot with an associated label and error bar set.

14

EXAMPLES

The following examples illustrate certain exemplary and preferred embodiments and applications of the instant invention, but are not intended to be illustrative of all embodiments and applications.

Example 1

Evaluation of a 96 Well Drug Delivery Cartridge and Pneumatic Multiplexer

Probes incorporating four drug wells or ports were fabricated from polystyrene material using injection molding. Twenty four probes were then bound together using an elastomeric sheet to form a single 4"x6" cartridge unit that is suitable for use as a disposable measurement and drug delivery assembly. A pneumatic multiplexer was fabricated by machining gas channels in four polystyrene blocks, then bonding these layers together and applying a cover. The multiplexer was then clamped to the cartridge.

50 μ l of water containing a colored dye was introduced to each of the 96 drug wells using an automated pipetting system (Biotec 2000). A gas (air) accumulator was pressurized to 15 psi. Gas hoses were used to supply air from the accumulator to four electrically actuated solenoid valves. Each valve was mounted on the multiplexer, and the multiplexer gas channels were arranged such that actuation of a single solenoid would provide gas flow to 24 of the 96 drug wells.

The cartridge and multiplexer assembly was then placed above a 24 well microplate reservoir (Innovative Microplate). An electrical drive circuit was configured to actuate each solenoid for 250 μ sec in order to deliver the fluid from the drug wells.

Upon first actuation of the solenoids, nearly complete delivery of water was observed in 20 of the 24 wells. The second, third and fourth solenoid were then actuated, giving similar results.

A silicone rubber seal was then inserted between the multiplexer and the cartridge, and the experiment was repeated.

Complete injection of fluid from 24 wells was observed when the first and second solenoid were actuated. Some residual water was seen in several wells actuated by the third and fourth solenoid.

The accumulator pressure was then reduced to 5 psi, and was recharged between sequential actuation of solenoids one through four. The electronic circuit was then adjusted to increase the actuation time to 275 μ sec. In this case, complete injection of water was noted for each of the 96 drug wells.

Example 2

Performance Measurement of a 96 Well Drug Delivery Cartridge and Pneumatic Multiplexer

A test was performed using the components and method described in Example 1, except that a mixture of saline solution and Tartrazine was substituted for water in the drug wells. The fluid was injected into a microplate reservoir, and then the absorbance of the contents of each well in the reservoir was measured using a Molecular Devices Versamax microplate reader. Absorbance readings indirectly measure dye injection volume and demonstrate injection performance.

The experiment was performed with and without a flexible seal between the multiplexer and cartridge, and three volumes of saline/Tartrazine (50, 75 and 100 μ l) were injected. The resulting absorbance values are shown in Table E1.

TABLE E1

Absorbance measurements for injection of Tartrazine dye into water using pneumatic multiplexer													
Injection Performance Test 1							Injection Performance Test 2						
Column							Column						
Row	A	B	C	D	E	F	Row	A	B	C	D	E	F
50 uL Tartrazine							50 uL Tartrazine						
1	0.223	0.222	0.269	0.244	0.223	0.219	1	0.222	0.222	0.234	0.220	0.216	0.223
2	0.225	0.232	0.226	0.228	0.221	0.229	2	0.221	0.225	0.223	0.226	0.226	0.223
3	0.225	0.216	0.219	0.219	0.221	0.222	3	0.211	0.216	0.220	0.215	0.237	0.230
4	0.219	0.219	0.221	0.248	0.223	0.222	4	0.222	0.222	0.225	0.223	0.221	0.223
75 uL Tartrazine							75 uL Tartrazine						
1	0.305	0.300	0.282	0.289	0.326	0.296	1	0.326	0.300	0.320	0.317	0.319	0.314
2	0.292	0.282	0.292	0.281	0.285	0.292	2	0.311	0.309	0.310	0.310	0.314	0.308
3	0.277	0.279	0.274	0.284	0.282	0.281	3	0.308	0.301	0.310	0.307	0.314	0.318
4	0.282	0.279	0.329	0.282	0.284	0.293	4	0.308	0.308	0.313	0.319	0.317	0.307
100 uL Tartrazine							100 uL Tartrazine						
1	0.349	0.345	0.343	0.343	0.339	0.335	1	0.358	0.385	0.357	0.346	0.350	0.356
2	0.340	0.332	0.338	0.340	0.343	0.342	2	0.365	0.343	0.359	0.348	0.353	0.357
3	0.342	0.342	0.336	0.335	0.339	0.337	3	0.349	0.346	0.351	0.349	0.357	0.353
4	0.345	0.295	0.345	0.344	0.355	0.348	4	0.358	0.349	0.357	0.355	0.353	0.352
Tartrazine qty	Mean absorb		Std Dev		c.v.		Tartrazine qty	Mean absorb		Std Dev		c.v.	
50 ul	0.23		0.0118		5.2%		50 ul	0.22		0.0056		2.5%	
75 ul	0.29		0.0139		4.8%		75 ul	0.31		0.0061		2.0%	
100 ul	0.34		0.0108		3.2%		100 ul	0.35		0.0083		2.3%	

Example 3

Metabolic Rate Assay Using a 96 Well Drug Delivery Cartridge and Pneumatic Multiplexer

A test was performed using the components described in Example 1, and a 24 well microplate containing 30×10^3 HEP-G2 human hepatocellular liver carcinoma cells per well. Three initial "baseline" measurements of cellular oxygen consumption rate (OCR) and extracellular acidification rate (ECAR) were performed at eleven minute intervals using a 4 minute measurement period.

70 uL of FCCP, from one of the four injector ports, was then added to each well containing 630 uL of media and cells using the method described in example #1, followed by measurement of OCR and ECAR. This was repeated three additional times using the second, third and fourth injector ports. Two control columns, A and F, were injected four times with vehicle only. Columns B, C, D and E contained three replicate wells receiving 4 injections of either a low (FIG. 13a, aqua), medium-1 (FIG. 13b, orange), medium-2 (FIG. 13c, pink) or high (FIG. 13d, blue) dose series of FCCP. The final concentration of FCCP in the well is shown above each graph for each injection, A-D. The cumulative addition of FCCP stock concentrations from each injector port followed by measurement of OCR and ECAR enabled a four-point dose curve to be generated in each well.

FCCP induces mitochondrial uncoupling and causes cells to increase their metabolic rate and therefore OCR and ECAR. As demonstrated in FIG. 13, depending on the final concentration of FCCP, each series produced either no or an increasingly higher OCR and ECAR response until toxicity was reached as demonstrated in the high dose series (FIG. 13d). By measuring OCR and ECAR simultaneously the total metabolic rate and capacity of the HepG2 cells could be

determined. By being able to cumulatively add increasing concentrations of FCCP several dose curves can be generated in a single assay while minimizing well-to-well variation inherent in all cell-based assays.

The invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential characteristics thereof. The foregoing embodiments are therefore to be considered in all respects illustrative of the invention described herein. Various features and elements of the different embodiments can be used in different combinations and permutation, as will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Scope of the invention is thus indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description, and all changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are therefore intended to be embraced herein.

What is claimed is:

1. A cartridge which mates with a plate defining a plurality of wells, the cartridge comprising:
 - a substantially planar element comprising a plurality of regions corresponding to a number of respective openings of the wells in the plate, the regions being spaced apart so as to match a spacing of at least a portion of the multiple wells;
 - located in plural respective regions of the cartridge, at least one of
 - a sensor to analyze a constituent in a well, and
 - an aperture to receive a sensor, and
 - at least one port formed in the cartridge in at least a subset of the regions, the port being adapted to deliver a test fluid to a respective well of the plate during the time said sensor is disposed within liquid within said well.
2. The cartridge of claim 1, wherein the port forms a capillary aperture to retain test fluid in the port absent an external force.

17

3. The cartridge of claim 2, wherein the external force is selected from the group consisting of a positive pressure differential force, a negative pressure differential force, and a centrifugal force.

4. The cartridge of claim 1, wherein the sensor is compliantly attached to the planar element.

5. The cartridge of claim 1, further comprising a second port formed in the cartridge in the at least one region, the second port adapted to deliver a second test fluid to the respective well.

6. The cartridge of claim 1, wherein the cartridge forms a cover for the multiwell plate to reduce at least one of contamination and evaporation of sample in the multiwell plate.

7. The cartridge of claim 1, further comprising, in multiple regions of the cartridge, at least one port and at least one of the sensor and an aperture adapted to receive the sensor.

8. The cartridge of claim 7, wherein all of the ports are in fluidic communication.

9. The cartridge of claim 7, further comprising a second port formed in the cartridge in every region.

10. The cartridge of claim 9, wherein the second ports are in fluidic communication with each other and not in fluidic communication with other ports.

18

11. The cartridge of claim 7 comprising 24, 96, or 384 regions mated with 24, 96, or 384 well multiwell plates, each region comprising said sensor or a portion thereof or an aperture adapted to receive the sensor, and a set of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 ports.

12. The cartridge of claim 11, further comprising a multiplexer in fluidic communication with each set of ports.

13. The cartridge of claim 12, wherein the multiplexer is adapted to connect to a single pneumatic source to permit delivering fluid to the wells sequentially from each set of ports.

14. The cartridge of claim 1 wherein the at least one of the sensor or portion thereof adapted to analyze a constituent in a well and the aperture adapted to receive the sensor comprises a sensor sleeve structure having a light translucent surface and disposed thereon a fluorophore having fluorescent properties dependent on at least one of the presence and the concentration of a constituent in the well.

15. The cartridge of claim 14 wherein the sensor sleeve further comprises an elongate housing to receive a wave guide for at least one of stimulating the fluorophore and receiving fluorescent emissions from the fluorophore.

* * * * *